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**Sunday, June 3, 1906**

Another victory like that of Friday will enable Senator Smoot to come home to Provo to stay.

While Mr. Bryan is traveling abroad, his new boom is making quite a tour of the United States.

As time passes, though, graduates will probably learn that there are other duties just as onerous as those of school.

Mr. Smoot's idea is that his case should be disposed of at this session of Congress, if it cannot possibly be postponed.

If there should be a Senatorial vacancy, what would there be to prevent any County Attorney from aspiring to fill it?

It may seem strange to some of the college graduates, but the probability is that they will keep right on learning things.

Packers object to being compelled to can only sound meats, as they do not want to make a great change in their business.

Americans are preparing for a successful campaign, and what to the Smootites is worse, there is no way to stop them.

When some men tell County Attorney Christensen that he is a strong candidate, possibly they have in mind his physical proportions.

Though Brother Smoot says that if he is ousted, he will be stronger than ever, he shows no selfish desire to secure such increased strength.

There is nothing at all the matter with the postoffice, in the opinion of the postmaster's friends, and some of the clerks are to blame for it.

Senator Smoot can hardly believe the report from Salt Lake that the action of the Committee on Privileges and Elections was a victory for him.

With thousands of Western teachers traveling through the East this summer, the East will have to admit that the See-American idea is a good one.

Perhaps the Senate will see that it would be but doing Mr. Smoot a favor by putting him out, as he says ousting would give him additional strength.

Aspirants for the United States Attorneyship expect to be able to make their final decision as to the merit of the administration the coming week.

Packers, being saving men, hated to waste the refuse of their stockyards when there were ways of making it look so good that people would want to eat it.

Senator Smoot will be greatly obliged to any number of his fellow-Senators under two-thirds who will be kind enough to favor the proposition to expel him.

No matter what the Senate does to Senator Smoot, it will have a chance to retain the good opinion of Mr. Booth if he is nominated for the United States Attorneyship.

If the Senate intends to oust Mr. Smoot, Mr. Howell would be pleased if it would do it right away, before he goes to the trouble of running merely for the House.

Senator Sutherland can hardly approve the idea of Smootites that the

Dubois proposition to limit the Smoot debate to Senators Burrows and Sutherland is unfair.

**STAY THE FLAMES.**

When the fire, after the earthquake, was devastating San Francisco, it took the most splendid resolution of her men to clear a swath through the city from north to south by the use of dynamite.

Gorgeous palaces were deliberately shattered to ruins, priceless works of art were lost, the tender associations of home were torn; but salvation came by this means to a large part of beautiful San Francisco, and there were some homes left, and there was some courage preserved, and there were some resources remaining for the reconstruction of the devastated area.

In Utah today is needed the same kind of courage. The fire of hierarchical misrule is incinerating the hopes of the people here. What is needed is the resolute heroism to sweep clear the wide swath—to stay the devouring power of the flame of church misrule and ruin.

Will the Mormon church leaders heed the lesson? Or will they go on in their blind fury, determined to make of the Mormon people's rights and their prosperity a holocaust? The decision is with them.

Strive as they may to stay the burning wrong, the people of the Nation at large and the people of the Nation in Utah cannot enter into the secret councils of the Mormon chiefs and settle the question from within for the Mormon mass. Just as the sympathy of the Nation could not stay the flames in San Francisco, just as the high act of destruction had to be impelled and executed by the brave men of the devoted city, so the supreme act of devotion must come, if at all in the Mormon church, from the leaders themselves.

They can save what is now remaining to their people if they will level down their cherished but dangerous purposes; for it is upon those purposes and the execution thereof that the flame of discord feeds.

Will they do it? Will they do it now?

**THE IOWA SENATOR.**

Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa has seen the light. It was not to be doubted that this gentleman would come to a correct conclusion concerning the responsibility of Apostle Reed Smoot if he would but turn his mental gaze toward the illuminated record of the testimony.

The case against the Mormon apostle is a case of facts; not more argumentation. It has nothing to do with religion, nor does it impose, or imply the imposition of, any religious test.

Senator Dolliver, by a few pertinent questions, uncovered the truth. He learned in the committee that the leaders of the Mormon church are still practicing polygamy, and are still bringing children into the world without any possible recognition for these innocents by law or society, and that Reed Smoot is a cordial and enthusiastic supporter of these leaders as being the best men in the world, and therefore the shining exemplars to mankind. The practice of their polygamy—coupled with their defiant violation of their covenant to their country and their nullification of the Constitution of this State—makes all the case that is necessary against one who is their sworn copartner and supporter.

Those Senators who still persist in supporting Apostle Smoot on the ground that he is not himself a criminal in practice, utterly ignore the vital point made by the late Senator Hoar during one of the sessions of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. His line of inquiry demonstrated that the necessary to the offense could not be deemed innocent Senator Dolliver seems to be following the reasoning of the Massachusetts statesman.

Probably the people of Iowa will be better pleased with their Senator than are the people of Indiana with their representative on the committee.

**OBTRUSION REPULSED.**

The situation in the Senate seems to be considerably more hopeful for Mr. Smoot than it [was] in the Committee on Privileges and Elections. President Roosevelt has not been convinced yet of the charge made by Senator Hale three years ago, when the case was first brought up, that apparently "Senator Smoot is representative of a religious hierarchy that has obtruded itself into American politics." Now, however, it is understood in this opinion, the President is understood to be using his influence with Republican Senators to vote for the retention of Mr. Smoot, and undoubtedly his influence is worth several votes to the Mormon Senator. Both Senators Burrows and Dubois, however, who have followed the case closely from its inception and are in dead earnest, seem to have no doubt that the Senate will vote for Mr. Smoot's exclusion as soon as the question can be brought to final action.

The foregoing is from a careful article of nearly two columns in the Washington Post concerning the case of Apostle Smoot, now a denizen of the Senate of the United States.

Two points of interest are raised therein. First, we are reminded that for three years the charge made by that calm and judicious gentleman, Senator Eugene Hale of Maine, of the intrusion of the Mormon hierarchy into politics has remained unanswered, as it is unanswerable. Second, we glean that reliance is placed by Apostle Smoot and his copartners in offense (the leaders of the Mormon church) in the friendliness of the Senate of the United States, and in an extraneous influence thereupon originated in the disbelief by President Theodore Roosevelt in the political offenses, the illegal practices, and the treasonable teachings of the hierarchy.

The people of Utah and the country who desire to see both the Senate and the White House in an accord of righteous judgment in this case, have need to exercise only a little patience until the report of the committee shall be

## NO SENATOR.

It is reported from Washington that Senator Sutherland does not accept the idea that he shall make the only speech in favor of Senator Smoot. He is apparently quite willing that Senator Burrows shall be the only speaker in behalf of the majority report of the committee, and if there is to be but a single reply he prefers that Senator Foraker of Ohio shall deliver the same.

Nothing could more potently emphasize the need of Utah to have a Senator. Smoot is unable to speak in his own behalf, and Sutherland is unable to speak for him.

Utah is the only State in the Nation which could be so humiliated. A question of the highest privilege is before the Senate, involving the integrity of the representation therein from Utah. And when the two sides of the question are to choose each a single champion, of the two men from Utah, one is incompetent and the other is just like him.

It would be better for Utah if when Smoot shall be sent home, Sutherland (who will be in a fit of terror without Smoot to guide him) would resign and return home also.

presented and debated on on the floor of the historic chamber. It is too much to suppose that the President of the United States, busied with large and multifarious duties, could read the entirety of the testimony given against Apostle Smoot before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. And it could scarcely be expected that all of the Senators who must vote upon this grave question would take time to peruse the weighty volumes which bear the imperishable evidence of Apostle Smoot's unfitness to serve as a Senator. But it is not too much to assume that the President of the United States and every Senator will be thoroughly enlightened by the report which Chairman Burrows is preparing for the majority, and by the quotations and analyses of the testimony which will be adduced when the case comes before the Senate for the hearing.

We shall be greatly mistaken if the conviction does not reach the White House as well as nearly every member of the Senate that the resolution was entirely within the bounds of truth, which declared that Reed Smoot is not entitled to a seat in the Senate of the United States. And then that obnoxious of the Mormon hierarchy into American politics will be conclusively repulsed and condignly punished.

**AS TO "SUSTAINING."**

The question is being raised and much discussed by the Mormon people at this time, what the real meaning is of the ceremony of "sustaining" as managed at the general conferences of the church. A conversation held recently between two Mormons, both in good standing and position in the church, will illustrate the point. One was inclined to object to the idea that the sustaining reached to acquiescence in and approval of Smith's polygamous course.

The other thought that it must include that, for it was to him impossible to conceive that a man could be sustained as the viceregent of God upon earth, the foremost of God's holy and chosen people, who had been set apart for righteousness to lead the Saints, the prophet, seer, and revelator to the Latter-day Saints in all the world, and yet be living a life of which the Saints could not approve; of conduct in which they cannot and do not sustain him. If his acts and life are corrupt, his prophetic gift and leadership cannot be pure; for it is idle to look for purity from corruption, for good fruit from a bad tree; "ye cannot gather grapes from thistles."

The other thought there was much force to this, but still maintained that the central point is, do the Saints sustain President Smith in his personal and private capacity, or only officially? Important deductions follow from the answer. If they sustain his acts and conduct, then they approve of polygamy in spite of all the assurances that polygamy has been given up. Again, as polygamy is under the ban of both church and human law, how can it be right for a holy man to practice it? And if a prophet breaks and defies the law of God, how shall he find divine favor, and receive revelations? The fact that President Smith testified under oath in Washington that he does not receive revelations may be an evidence that he has lost divine favor by reason of his breach of God's laws. If so, it must necessarily follow that the Saints do not sustain him in his private capacity. Otherwise, they also would be partakers in his transgression, and the divine leadership upon which from the first they have steadfastly leaned, must fall then.

"But," rejoined the other, "We sustain him—the man—Joseph F. Smith, with all his bodily endowments, weaknesses, and environment—as prophet, seer, and revelator. We cannot separate him from himself. He is what he is, with all his acts and acquirements; he has been advanced, as himself, through all the grades of church rank, to the highest. And he is and always has been sustained just as he was at the time of every sustaining. He has grown to his present status by our approval and consent; and we have full knowledge of him, know all about him. It is not possible to separate his private acts from his official, for sustaining purposes. We approve him as he is, and must do so, or else we don't approve him at all."

"Then," was the retort, "we are all just as much responsible for his polygamy and his defiance of the law of God as he is, and it is time we went out of business as the church especially favored of God, as the leading lights in patriotism, the church founded upon the rock of living and continuous revelation. For, if what you say is true, we approve, formally and affirmatively, polygamous living; we deny the application to us of the laws of God and the laws of man; we shudder always at Governmental interference; and we receive no revelations; we are not in the King's highway of holiness, our claims

are abandoned; we sustain him for what he is not, and not for what he is. For he is not a prophet, seer, and revelator, according to his own testimony; and he is a defier of the laws of God and man, as he himself has sworn. How can such a person be sustained at all, as a leader of the Saints?"

And so the dispute was still unsettled, and the question continues open, "In what understanding do the Mormon general conferences sustain President Smith?"

**SMOOT GOT IT.**

The claim made by the friends of Apostle Smoot that he has gained the victory in Washington, recalls the story told in the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle about another person who was after something particular, and got it in just the same way: A girl was traveling in Mexico. She could not speak Spanish, and she wanted some milk. She could not make the waiter understand, so she drew a picture of a cow on a piece of paper. The waiter understood then. He brought her a ticket for a bull fight.

**A VAIN INVOCATION.**

In a lengthy editorial article entitled, "Trial By Petition," the Deseret News, the organ of the Mormon church, says:

The scheme to influence the United States Senate to act in a manner contrary to its established rules, and even in opposition to the spirit and letter of the United States Constitution, will not probably produce the desired effect. It was arranged that the numerous signed petitions from the different States of the Union should be filed in on the Senate at a time when a furor could be raised against Senator Smoot.

The assumption of the church organ is that there is an impropriety in the presentation of petitions to the Senate of the United States concerning a public matter which is pending before that body. Then, what of the many petitions which the Mormon people have presented from time to time to Congress? If it be wrongful to ask Congress on one side of a question it is wrongful to ask Congress on the other side of the same or any similar question. If it be an evasion of the question to petition the legislative branch of the Government it must be an infraction to petition the executive branch. And if so what language shall be severe enough to characterize the action of the Mormon leaders in beseeching two Presidents of the United States for amnesty? The remarks of the Deseret News would lead many of its unthinking readers to imagine that there had been some violation of law or constitution, or some request for a violation thereof, in the signing and sending to the Senate of the memorials by the women of this country against Reed Smoot. On the contrary, the Constitution expressly guarantees the unbridled right of petition to the people of the land.

The further assumption of the church organ is that the exclusion of Apostle Reed Smoot would be against the spirit and letter of the United States Constitution. Nothing of the kind. On the contrary, the Constitution expressly provides that a man elected thereto is qualified to sit in that body. Unless the widest latitude were granted to the Senate (as to the House in its own matter of this kind) the provision of the Constitution would have been meaningless. It was to cover just such possible cases that the fathers included within the fundamental law this significant authority.

But what an absurd thing it is for the Deseret News to be mouthing the word "Constitution" anyway. It is edited by and for the Mormon church hierarchy, who nullify the Constitution of this State every day of their lives, and who defy the laws and the sentimentalities which other people must observe. If there were any constitutional inhibition against memorials for the expulsion of Smoot, if there were any violation of the Constitution in his being unseated (as there certainly is not); what a spectacle does the Deseret News present in making the appeal! The News is the organ of men who sneer at constitutions and laws. It is the mouthpiece of pretended prophets who claim to act under a higher law which privileges them to nullify earthly enactment. By their own argument they are forbidden to appeal to written statutes. The Nation could reply to them in almost their own words, that God commands the uprooting of the evil government of the Mormon church, and to "this end all means are righteous." Happily the Nation does not need to resort to such excuses. The case against Reed Smoot is so plainly a justified proceeding; the conclusion of the committee is so clearly in accord with the facts; the action of the Senate, if it shall expel or exclude him, is so manifestly a recognition of the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, that one does not need to resort to subterfuge in argument to defend and uphold the proceedings. But the Deseret News in any case

is foreclosed from criticism. The organ of conspirators against the public welfare, the organ of pledge-breakers, the organ of violators of law, the organ of traitors to this Government, the organ of nullifiers of the Constitution of Nation and State has no right to appeal to Constitution or to law for protection.

**DON'T BE A MOLE.**

A new day is breaking in Utah. The spirit of the darkness retreats sullenly before the streaming light, while wider and wider with the passing moments will grow the arc of illumination. Nothing can stay this coming dawn. Passing clouds may obscure and shadows may hold for an instant of time, but even the blackest of recesses will be lighted and all the people of the State will see the face of the sun.

There is no reason now why Utah should not dwell in the splendor of civilization and her own opportunities. There is no community which has suffered more; there is no people which can achieve more. Nothing but a willful blinding of self can return our citizenship into darkness. This is the best age the world has ever known, and there is no spot of the earth's surface where mankind can achieve more for a given expenditure of energy and by the utilization of the high principles which should govern human creatures in their mutual associations and in their relations to the general government which has been set up for the general good.

Who would dwell like a mole? Let him bemoan the passing night. Who would enjoy the brilliant light of freedom's day? Let him look to the radiant mountain tops.

**TRADE AND BUSINESS.**

An important addition to Salt Lake's business enterprises was announced last Wednesday; the establishment here of a great wholesale electrical supply company, which will carry everything in the electrical line, and will construct a fine building for its headquarters. This is announced to be the direct result of the efforts of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' association, and as an effect of the visit of Los Angeles business men to this city a year ago. Mr. C. H. Bigelow of Los Angeles is the immediate mover in this enterprise, and his conferences with Mr. Charles O. Harris, director, treasurer, and chairman of the publicity committee of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' association, brought about the location here of the company. Two other large corporations, the three to have a combined capital of \$7,500,000, are said to be coming as the direct result of the conferences between Mr. Bigelow and Mr. Harris. All of which is pleasant to hear.

The rail connections of the Western Pacific with the Rio Grande Western have now been as fully made as present needs require. The work of connecting the rich Deep Creek mining region with the city, enabling ore shipments to be made to the smelters will soon be complete. It will be a new and good ore supply, and it will be a substantial expansion of the city's trade.

Salt Lake's bank clearances for the week show a gain of 18.4 per cent over the clearances of the corresponding week last year. This proves a substantial gain in activity of business and strength of trade. The new enterprises coming into the city, combined with the optimism and bright outlook for the real estate market, make this city one of the liveliest in the country. There is every indication that the building season here is to be one of wonderful development, the only cloud upon its optimistic outlook being a growing scarcity of lumber, the supply being restricted on account of the enormous demand from San Francisco. The year has excellent promise for the city, in every respect.

Rains ushered in the week, and cool weather has ruled. The agricultural and horticultural interests of the State were never in better promise than now. The wool season is about over, and the flockmasters all have full purses; the fleeces were heavy, the clip was large, and the prices were phenomenal.

The metal mines of the State continue their yield at the rate of upward of thirty million dollars' value per year. Their fame is justly being everywhere, for the ore bodies are large and permanent, and the mine management is prudent and skillful. The smelters in this valley are also managed with wise practical ability, and they meet the demands upon them with extraordinary success. The new plants at Garfield, on the west side of this valley, are getting on with good speed, and when they are in operation the ore supply and bullion output will be materially increased.

Throughout the country, the month of May surpassed the highest records of wholesale and retail trade industry. The fall trade reports continue exceptionally good. But there is a reasonable lull in trade activities, awaiting fuller crop certainties. Mercantile collections are improved. Industrial conditions are in every way favorable, there being tremendous demand, with few idle mills and no strikes on. Railway earnings exceed those of last May by 11.1 per cent. Business failures are considerably below the average. Foreign trade shows for the week a gain of \$1,704,881 in imports and \$817,142 in exports.

The receipts of gold from abroad continue; money sent to San Francisco to relieve the distress there is returning east, and the feeling is that, though the speculators in New York are juggling with the stocks, the country is bound to have perhaps the most prosperous year in its history.

**WORK OF MODERN WOMAN.**

Dallas News.

There is a saying to the effect that man's work is from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done. The Virginia press is loud in its praises of the modern woman of the Old Dominion. The press of the other States doubtless is quite as good ground for generous applause.

The story goes that recently the city of Norfolk was officially declared to be "the dirtiest city in the United States, with one exception." This statement was intolerable to the women of Norfolk and the Woman's club went "manfully" to work to clean up the city.

"Municipal cleaning day" was proclaimed by Mayor Riddick at the instigation of the club and much cleaning was done on that day, April 11. But the city is not yet as clean as the Woman's club desires, and the good work goes on.

## Observer's Observations

I observe that it has never yet been demonstrated that hanging ever made the fellow hung any better.

That capital punishment is no compensation for the wrong that has been done.

That laws are often made which foster crime.

That wrong is not made right simply by legislation.

That right is right though all the laws uphold it.

That it is much safer to be a peasant than to be a prince.

That a torrent of abuse always comes from a cloudburst of anger.

That many people in telling stories are inclined to stretch the truth.

That chestnuts are served as the principal salad at banquets and the main relish in lectures.

That some people seek for purity in a muddy stream and because they do not find it there decide there is no such thing.

That he who would enjoy the breath of roses must go where the roses bloom.

**ON SUM UTER THINGS.**

I observe that de colored coachman sits beside his missus when ridin thro de streets, but lahd-e-massah hain't de somfin dahn if he sit beside her at de luncheon? What! what! what!

Dat de coon will sometimes hab fine clothes and chicken dinner if he do hab to get em on de sly.

Dat dey is not one drop ob de colored man's blood in de white man's veins, but Lahd, just see de white man's blood dats ha flowin through de nigger's veins.

**HER IDEA OF PROTECTION.**

A woman canvasser in a recent British election campaign asked a laborer whether he was in favor of protection, and he replied by inquiring what it was. The question embarrassed the woman somewhat. She replied: "I can not go into precise details at the moment, but it is a subject of vital importance to all who care for wild birds."

**THE MODERN WAY.**

Baltimore American.

"My dear, you must really take Fredy in hand about the way he uses slang. Today he asked me what entomology was, and I told him the science of bugs."

"Well?"

"Then he asked me if an entomologist was a crazy man."

**DROUGHTY DAYS COMING.**

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Years ago, it is recalled, Parton predicted that the coming man would neither smoke nor drink. The coming man has not yet arrived. But if the coming man will neither smoke nor drink the indications are that it will be because the coming woman will leave him nothing to smoke or drink.

**NOT NECESSARY TO LIE.**

Cleveland Leader.

Press Agent—Sir, I come to tell you that Miss Tottle Spotlite gently but firmly declines to marry you.

Millionaire—But I never asked her to marry me!

Press Agent—That fact need not be mentioned in the story. The rejection, you will observe, is formal and bona fide.

**FROM THE JOKEMAKERS.**

The fair little mosquito who aspired to become a debutante rose gracefully to the top of the iron-bound water barrel. She put forth her delicate hand, but discovered that the water was roofed over with a layer of thick and unyielding oil.

"Alas!" she cried woefully, sinking back to the depths of the greenish water, "I did so want to come out this season, too!"—Puck.

"What I regard as most conspicuous about George Gayson," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "is her naivete."

"Yes," replied her hostess, "I wonder what made her get a red one?"—Baltimore American.

The low-browed party with a pistol in one hand paused in front of the pedestrian.

"I goin' to hold you up," he said. "That's the real k-kind of you, I'm sure," answered the pedestrian. "I had a sinking s-sensation when I saw you a-approaching."—Chicago News.

In a place in New Jersey the town of Cicero has had in the past some fire accidents in some of their big buildings. One day one of the buildings caught fire, and the extinguishers failed to do their work. A few days later, at the town meeting, some citizens tried to learn the reason. After they had freely discussed the subject, one of them said: "Mr. Chairman, I make a motion that the fire extinguishers be examined ten days before every fire."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Beg pardon, sir," said the butler, "but I am going to leave next week." "Don't I pay you enough?" queried Mr. Neurich.

"Oh, yes, sir," answered the butler. "I have nothing to complain of on that score, and you are all right yourself, but I can't get along with your wife."

"How's that?" asked Neurich.

"Well, you see, sir," explained the other, "she doesn't seem to realize that I can pack my grip and get out at any time, so she just bosses me around as if I was you, sir."—Chicago News.

**WE TWO ALONE.**

We floated idly down the placid river, We two alone;  
Against our boat we felt the ripples quiver.

Sweet accents were blown From orchards that beyond the hills were blooming,  
And far away  
Were bluish-gray  
And lovely amber-tinted islands looming.